Oil and Gas
Field Code Master List

2001

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Preface

The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 2001* is the twentieth annual listing of all identified oil and gas fields in the United States. It is updated with field information collected through November 2001. The purpose of this publication is to provide standardized names and codes for identifying domestic fields. Use of these field names and codes fosters consistency of field identification by government and industry. As a result of their widespread adoption they have in effect become a national standard. The use of field names and codes listed in this publication is required on survey forms and other reports regarding field-specific data collected by EIA. The surveys currently using these field names and/or field codes are Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves".

EIA gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by various State organizations and trade associations, and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, in verifying the existence of oil and gas fields and confirming their officially recognized names.

General information regarding this publication may be obtained from David F. Morehouse (202-586-4853, david.morehouse@eia.doe.gov), Natural Gas Division, in the Energy Information Administration's Office of Oil and Gas. Detailed information on the report's content may be obtained from Robert F. King (202-586-4787, robert.king@eia.doe.gov).

Contents

1. Overview

Introduction

This is the twentieth annual edition of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List*. It reflects data collected through November 2001 and provides standardized field name spellings and codes for all identified oil and gas fields in the United States. The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* is available in electronic form:

On the EIA Energy InfoDisc CD-ROM

At the EIA World-Wide Web site <http://www.eia.doe.gov>

Other Federal and State government agencies, as well as industry, use the EIA *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML) as the standard for field identification. In order for it to be useful, it must be accurate and remain current. To accomplish this, EIA constantly reviews and revises this list. EIA welcomes all comments, corrections, and additions to the FCML. All such information should be provided to Rhonda Green of EIA (214-720-6161, rhonda.green@eia.doe.gov).

History of Field Code Project

The EIA Field Code Master List evolved from the Federal Power Commission's Field/Plant Code List (FPC Field Code List). The FPC Field Code List, originally developed in the 1960s, had a unique code assigned to each field on the list. That is, two fields having identical names in separate States had separate six-digit field codes. However, some respondents to Form FPC 15, "Interstate Pipeline's Annual Report of Gas Supply", began using the first code given in the list for a field name, regardless of the State involved. With few respondents applying computerized edits to their submissions at that time, miscoding of fields became a problem. The solution applied was to recode the fields on the list so that any fields with identical names were assigned the same six-digit code (a field name code) but were differentiated by the State and county codes incorporated in the full field code. For example, 145385KS101 is the field code for the CLARK field in Kansas and 145385TX285 is the field code for the CLARK field in Texas, while 145385 is the *field name code* for CLARK.

The FPC Field Code List, originally designed to handle data relating to interstate gas fields, was expanded over the years to include the names of oil fields and intrastate gas fields. Six-digit codes were assigned in ascending order to alphabetically sorted field names. Codes from the FPC Field Code List were used in filing Form FPC 15 and Form FPC 8, "Underground Gas Storage Report".

After the establishment of the Department of Energy (DOE) in 1977, the requirement to gather annual, verifiable oil and gas reserves estimates led to the development of Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves". Form EIA-23 collects certain data by field, and the use of the FPC Field Code List aided the reporting and processing of these data. As use of the FCML expanded by way of the Form EIA-23 program, additional work to verify and update the code list was necessary to keep it current. In 1981, the correlation between the code number sequence and the alphabetical field name sequence was dropped. This change precluded the necessity of periodically reassigning field codes in order to maintain the list in parallel numeric and alphabetic order.

Summary Statistics

There are 60,078 field records in this year's FCML, 799 more than last year. The FCML includes:

Master field names, with separate field records for each State and county in which a given field resides.

Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies, specifying field names previously assigned by a field naming authority but not in use currently. The FCML links each field name to the currently recognized (master) field name in same State and county.

Publication Organization and Content

The Appendix provides details on the methodology used in reviewing source information, standardizing field names where appropriate, and assigning field codes. Chapter 2 and the Glossary that follows it provide explanations and definitions for utilizing this publication. The Field Code Master List itself follows the Glossary. It is organized by State, showing fields sorted alphabetically by field name within each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore Outer Continental Shelf are listed following Wyoming. Each field name entry contains the field name, geographical information, field code and other related data such as

hydrocarbon occurrence and year of field discovery. In the Appendices is Table 6 Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies. This is an abbreviated listing sorted by alias field name and the State or States in which each valid field name appears in the Master List.

Definition of a Field

A field is defined as "an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on, or related to, the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both."

This definition is not used by all States in their designation of fields; consequently, areas classified as individual fields by some States may be found combined in the FCML.

Coding Of Fields

As noted above, the six-digit field name code is common to a specific field name, regardless of whether one or several distinct fields exist having that particular name. However, a given field (at least within a specified county) can be identified if the field name code is coupled with the corresponding State abbreviation and county code.

Many field codes still remain in a numerically ascending order when the FCML is sorted by alphabetized field name. However, field names added since 1981 have been assigned the first available (numerically lowest) unused code. Fields located in the Federal Offshore area and large State offshore blocks of the Gulf of Mexico will continue to be represented by codes above 800000, according to their offshore area name and block number.

General Field Naming Conventions

Field name spellings in the FCML reflect a number of conventions and conditions. In most instances, the 26-character maximum-length field name reflects the conventions imposed by the data block length on DOE forms and by the field naming authority, usually the State oil and gas regulatory agency. Appendix Table 1 lists the field naming authorities, who are also responsible for identifying fields or portions of a field, such as a well, lease, block, unit, or section. In the absence of a State authority, field names that have come into general acceptance in an area may be listed. In the Appalachian Region, field area names are often used. The appendix provides details of the EIA field naming convention.

Field Code Master List

Entries in the Oil and Gas Field Code Master List (FCML) are sorted alphabetically by State and alphabetically by field name within a State. When a field occurs in more than one county, the field is shown listed in each county. Fields that occur in multiple States are listed in each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore are listed separately, appearing after Wyoming. A brief description of each data item follows.

Master Field Record

Item 1, FIELD NAME. The field name (26-character limit).

Item 2, COUNTY NAME. The county or parish name (23-character limit) as defined in FIPS publication 6-3 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the FCML uses names associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangles. If the field is in an offshore area, the names are Offshore-State, Offshore-Federal, and Offshore-General.

Item 3, STATE POSTAL ABBREVIATION AND STATE SUBDIVISION CODE. The four-character code indicating the State and State subdivision. The first two positions are the 2-letter State postal abbreviation. The last two positions represent an EIA two-digit subdivision code, used only in Alaska, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and offshore areas.

Item 4, COUNTY CODE. The three-character code for the county or parish. For all States except Alaska this is the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code. For State and Federal offshore areas, the following county codes are defined: Offshore-State, 990; Offshore-Federal, 995; Offshore-General, 999

Item 5, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this field name.

Item 6, FIELD TYPE. A three-character block giving the type of hydrocarbon found in the field using the symbols defined below.

Symbol	Meaning of Symbol
ONA	Oil, nonassociated gas, and associated-dissolved gas are present.
ON	Oil and nonassociated gas present; associated-dissolved gas absent.
N	Nonassociated gas present; oil and associated-dissolved gas absent.
O	Oil present; nonassociated gas and associated-dissolved gas absent.
OA	Oil and associated-dissolved gas present; nonassociated gas absent.

Item 7, FIELD DISCOVERY YEAR. The four-digit year of first discovery of oil or gas in this field, if it is known. In the case of combined fields, this is the earliest date among the formerly separate fields.

List of Authorities on Oil and Gas Field Nomenclature

The official recognition of a new field discovery by a State or Federal field naming authority is a prerequisite for the assignment of an official EIA field code. Table 1 on page 243 lists these naming authorities. Information regarding State recognition is obtained through official State publications and computer tapes, or through other contact with the State agencies.

State and Subdivision Codes

Table 2 on page 243 presents the State and subdivision codes. Figures 4 through 8, at the end of the Users' Guide, present maps of the areas for which subdivision codes apply..

U.S. Geological Survey Alaska Quadrangles and Associated Codes

Table 3 on Page 244 lists the Alaska quadrangle names and pseudo-county codes. For Alaska, the FCML uses the U.S. Geological Survey 1° x 3° quadrangles in lieu of counties.

Coalbed Methane Field List

In Appendix Table 4 on page 245, Coalbed Methane Fields, the field name, field code, county code and name, and State are given for those coalbed methane fields currently productive or with drilling activity.

Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions

Appendix Table 5, Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions, on page 248, indicates those oil and/or gas fields which cross State boundaries. In developing the summary statistics, a field is only counted once, no matter how many counties or States it occurs in.

Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies

Appendix Table 6, Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies, on page 253, indicates those oil and/or gas fields which are Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies.

Item 1, ALIAS FIELD NAME. The alias field name (26-character limit).

Item 2, COUNTY NAME. Same as Master Field Record, *Item 5*.

Item 3, VALID FIELD NAME. This is the identification of the master field code and field name *which should be used in place of the alias name listed in Item 1 of this record*.

Item 4, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this alias field name.